## The Sixty-fifth Annual Report-Interesting ement in Reference to the Poor of New York.

The annual report of this valuable institution has on issued, and as it contains many facts and suggestions in reference to the condition of the lahoring classes in our city, we publish it this morn-ing in full. The propriety of making the district physicians perform the duty of Health Wardens, is a suggestion that merits attention:-

a suggestion that merits attention:

New York has five dispensaries, all arranged upon the same plan, and which have increased in number as the city extended its limits, in order that the sick poor may, without inconvenience, be supplied with medical care. The perfection of the system is the admiration of strangers, and the amount of good done is immanse; yet we believe that it is little known or appreciated, except by the few wha, from their connection with these institutions, have become familiar with the quality and extent of their their connection with these institutions, have be-come familiar with the quality and extent of their usefulness.

Cupping and dentristry patients. 6,195

Total. 46,052

The announcement of this fact is suggestive of its importance, and we would, on this occasion, give some general outline of its labors, in order to satisfy our patrons, and, if possible, excite a general interest in its support, which its quiet beneficence is not calculated to attract. At this period of commercial disaster, when provisions are high, the winter severe, and many deprived of employment, and a general movement is manifested by the charitable to aid the needy, it is appropriate that we should show the good work the Dispensary is engaged in.

Undoubtedly we shall have a largely increased number thrown upon our bounty who, in ordinary times, would have been able to provide their own physician.

Situated at the corner of White and Centre streets the New York Dispensary is designed to furnish

Situated at the corner of White and Centre streets the New York Dispensary is designed to furnish medical attendance to the poor in this thickly settled portion of the city. The building is three-striets in height. The first floor is divided for two large reception rooms, one for the male and the other for the female patients, who are able to come to the dispensary, not being ill enough to require attendance at their homes. At the northers side of this floor is the apothecary's shop, which has a window looking into each reception room, through which prescriptions are passed and medicines received. Communicating with the reception rooms are smaller rooms—the consulting rooms—where the patients are registered and prescribed far. At the south side of the first floor is the dentistry, cupping and bleeding room, and adjoining this, a large room called the house physician's room, where the register for district patients is kept, and where the vaccination is performed. The rest of the building, with the exception of the trustees' room on the second flour, and a small part of the basement, which is occupied by the person who has the care of the building, is rented, and is one of the sources of profit to the institution.

The medical staff consists of twenty physicians, as

The medical staff consists of twenty physicians, as The medical stair consists of twenty physicians, as follows:—The house physician and assistant house physician, ten attending physicians and six district physicians. In addition to these, there are two other attending physicians, who are not appointed to any particular post, but who stand ready, at a moment's warning, to fill any vacancy that may occur. Besides these there are an apothecary and an assistant anothecary.

Besides these there are an apothecary and an assistant apothecary.

The house physician has the general superintendence of the Dispensary, and, under the trustees, is the chief executive officer. His especial business is to enter in the register the names of all applicants who require medical attendance at their houses; to report to the trustees monthly, and also at the expiration of every year; to have charge of the vaccination, and always keep on hand a full supply of vaccine matter for the use of the Dispensary and for sale.

Buring the last year it was directed that the sum of twenty-five cents should be demanded from each patient vaccinated, as a guaranty of their return to the Dispensary on the seventh day after the operation the Dispensary on the seventh day after the operation was performed, when the sum should be refunded; but, in case the person vaccinated did not return, it was to be forfeited to the Dispensary. The rule became necessary from the indifference of parents, or from their prejudice against having matter taken from their children; so that the house physician, to his great inconvenience, was obliged to seek for them at their dwellings, in order to keep a sufficient sapply for the demand made upon him. This regulation has wriked well, and ought to be continued. The vaccination department is one of the most

The vaccination department is one of the most important that can be established in any large city, for it is the only safeguard against that most terrible of all calamities, the ravages of the smallpox. No one can fail to appreciate the good done, when informed of the extent to which it is practiced, and the care here taken in its practiced, and

informed of the extent to which it is practiced, and the care here taken in its performance. This department alone, so beneficial to rich and poor, ought to interest every individual of the community, and make the Dispensary popular.

A statement of a few facts will show that our encomiums are not exaggerated. The present house physician, Dr. Parkinson, has now held this office for thirteen years, during which time he has fitted himself for the post by acquiring a knowledge of the French, German, and Sanish languages, so as to be able to converse with the patients in these different tongues. For the last nine years he has introduced a system of lettering, in the register, opposite to the name of each person vaccinated, so as to be able to account for all the virus used, and trace it back from patient to patient through this long period of time:

Money paid Dispensary Form.

No. Vaccinated, from Sale of Vicus.

	AR LOS BURNES		Money paid Dispensary
Year.	No. Vacc	inated.	from Sale of Virus
1842		1,835	\$40 41
1843		1,318	57 70
1844		980	60 80
			91 55
1846		1,168	101 76
1847		904	62 18
			95 00
			88 00
	*********		77 83
1851		2,722	138 3
1852		2.826	179 20
	**********		177 7
1864		3,543	510 8

be preposterous to speak of such a sum as an ade quate compensation; but it is all that the limited resources of our treasury have been able to afford. In connection with the above account, if we remember that two thousand two hundred and fity five points of virus have been given or sold to different physicians in and out of the city, who have applied to the Dispensary as the never-failing source of fresh virus, and who have transmitted it indefinitely throughout the community, we must admit that this institution has imperative claims upon the support of the public. It has, undoubtedly, in thousands of instances, warded off contagion, or disarmed it when it has appeared. The thanks of the trustees are due to Dr. Parkinson for his fidelity in these services, and the city is under obligations to him as a public benefactor.

The assistant house physician performs all the cupping, bleeding, and teeth extraction, and during the year has between six and seven thousand statents under his charge. His labors, like those of the house physician, require his constant attendance at the dispensary daily, from 9 until 2 o'clock, the best part of the day, which must interfere essentially with the regular pursuit of his profession. His salary is 3350 per annum.

The attending physicians visit the dispensary one hour daily, from 9 until 2 o'clock, so that there are always two physicians on duty at the same time, the one on the male and the other on the female side. In case the rooms are overcrowded, the house physician is authorized to call upon the two assistant attending physicians, to prescribe for patients, who otherwise might be neglected or detailed inconveniently long.

The attending physicians have easier duties than

otherwise might be neglected or detained inconveniently long.

The attending physicians have easier dutier than any of the other medical officers, and consequently are not salaried. The number attended by them yearly amounts to more than 25,000 patients. The properties of women and children is far greater than that of the men. Chronic diseases and a multitude of slight illnesses and casmal injuries, met with by the laboring population, which are not severe enough to confine them to their homes or unfit them entirely for work, are here treated by the appropriate physician.

them entirely for work, are here treated by the appropriate physician.

During the present year the trustees have asceded to the request of the attending physicians, to classify the discusses into "head," "chest," "surgical," "c., in hepes of retaining skilful men in each department, and the choice of classes given to those who have served the lengest, in the expectation that the younger medical men will serve with zeal to attain the class they desire, and retain it for the good of the patients. Young physicians, in commencing their career, although they may have studied much and seen much of disease in the hospitals, do not possess great practical experience in

their undivided attention, the Trustees wish to regard: the benefit of the patients, and in a liberal spirit to consolt the future interests of our physicians and the public at large; for, by this system, these physicians must become accomplished practitioners by the time the growth of their private practice shall oblige them to resign their posts at the Dispensary.

The district physicians have care of those who are too ill to leave their homes. The nortion of the city

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The district physicians have care of those who are too ill to leave their homes. The portion of the city included in their limits contains the Five Points and wharves of the city, adjoining which live the great mass of the laboring population who depend upon the commerce of the city for their support. Most of these are in easy circumstances; but there is also a large multitude of improvident persons, who, in ordinary times, gain only a precarious livelihood, or who are reduced by destitution and orims to the extreme of degradation. They crowd the damp cellars and ill ventilated dwellings in narrow alleys, where fifth and drunkenness units with starvation in causing premature death. In these places the most decent portion of the population rarely enter, and consequently know only by hearsay of their existence. The clergyman and the district physician are the only once who bring a ray of hope to those miserable abodes. The one consoles the repentant and the dying with the prospect of a better future in another world. The physician is their only support and encouragement in this world. If they require medicines and medical care they have them, in and through him. If they need food and free, he applies in their behalf to the authorities, and becomes in a measure, the almoner of the city's bounty. If they are destitute of friends to take care of them, as well as means, or if they are affected with fevers and other runmanageable diseases, which may extend their ravages from this centre of contagion, where everything conspires to ferment their virulence and thus endangerous, and the inhabitunts live in security without a feeling of obligation to the Dispensary, or a thought of what they owe to their arduous and dangerous labors. The letty is protected by their vigilance, and yet the only compensation allowed to each for these invaluable public services is \$200 per annum.

The apothecary and his assistan

each for these invaluable public services is \$200 per annum.

The apothecary and his assistant are employed in furnishing the medicines as prescribed by the physicians; and, as it is their duty to compound, as far as practicable, all the medicines used, it must be manifest that great industry must pervade this department, and that almost every moment of the entire day must be occupied by them in the business of the office.

The present apothecary is intelligent and accomplished in his business. The average number of prescriptions put up daily is about three hundred and sixty-five. His salary is \$550, and that of his assistant is \$250 per annum.

The business of the trustees is to superintend the working of the machinery, to facilitate the labors of the physicians, to guard the just rights of all, to appeat to the public for aid, and be able to show that efficiency and economy prevail throughout the institution. For these purposes we have monthly meetings to receive the reports of the physicians and attend to the general business of the dispensary, and have appointed a treasurer and different committees for visiting the institution and for furnishing supplies, &c.

The bull for medicines is about \$1,200 per annum,

ing supplies, &c.
The bill for medicines is about \$1,200 per annum. and the sum said for salaries has been a little short of \$3,000. The entire expense of the dispensary, including insurance, repairs, &c., is about \$5,000 per annum, and since there are about fifty thousand patients treated, the expense of each patient will be cheer 10 central. about 10 cents.

Our donation from the State is \$1,000 per annum. and from the city \$1,000. The rest of our income is mostly derived from rents, and from private sub-scription. Attention is invited to the Treasurer's report, for the particulars of the receipts and ex-

report, for the particulars of the recomposition penditures.

We have endeavored to show in this annual report that we have done an immense amount of good at a moderate cost, and to leave it to be inferred that, if it were not for our organization, the city would, every little while, be alarmed by the spread of disease, or aroused by the outcries of the sick and dying, to make hasty and imperfect arrangements for their relief, at an expense surpassing, by many thousands, the small sum now required to support the already established dispensary.

pensary.

The donation from the city and State is a small acknowledgment of its value; but we especially regret the smallness of our subscription list, for this shows a surprising indifference, arising, probably, from ignorance of the public benefits conferred.

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The trustees are anxious to enlarge their means, in order that all their officers, with the exception of the attending physicians, may be adequately paid. We must have competent men, or else the dispensary will lose favor with the patients and the public. I's efficiency depends upon it. There is an injustice in taking advantage of the necessities of valuable men, by depreciating their services and offering them a pittance so disproportionate even to the wages of the day laborer.

As a remedy, it might be suggested that the district physicians should be made "health wardens." for they are familiar with all parts of the city, and could engage in this work, without neglect of their present appropriate duties. But the trustees have nothing to do with urgung political appointments.

There remain two other ways by which our funds may be increased, viz., by a strenuous effort to get

There remain two other ways by which our funds may be increased, viz., by a strenuous effort to get more subscriptions, or by an apoeal for aid to the Commissioners of Immigration. On inquiry we have ascertained that about one half of the district patients are immigrants, and probably the same proportion exists in all departments of the dispensary. The Commissioners would, undoubedly, be willing to admit the justice of this claim for compensation, if made by the trustees. Perhaps some arrangement could be made, so that, on the payment of a specific sum, the care of all emigrants could be assumed by the dispensary. Probably some such plan might meet the pecuniary interests of the Commissioners.

GEO. T. TRIMBLE, President.

JAS. F. DE PRYSTER, Secretary.

From the Treasurer's report, we learn that the receipts for the year, from legacies, rents, donation State and city appropriations, &c., amounted to \$11,410 34, of which there was expended \$11,159 92, leaving a balance in bank of \$250 42.

From the report of Dr. Parkingson, house physician, we learn that during the past year: There have been prescribed for at the dispensary

	28,336
Dentistry, cupping, etc.— Males. Females.	2,085
Vaccinated— MalesFemales	1,746
Whole number attended at the There have been attended in the di Males. Females	stricts 3.777
Whole number attended durin Their places of nativity were as fo United States. Ireland. Great Britain and British posse Germany. Other countries. Colored persons.	llows: —10,49232,381 ss's1,686732177

Gen. Duff Green on the Tariff.

TO THE HON. R. M. T. HUNTER:-In my last I referred to the effort of the Bank of the United States to establish an agency in London for the sale of American six per cents, in competition with European three per cents, and to the effect of the refusal of the London bankers to purchase our State bonds, and of the refusal of the Bank of England to discount bills drawn on account of American produce. I said that Mr. Morrison at the last moment, advanced funds to protect the credit of the Bank of the United States, on State bonds. at 95 per cent, which had been worth 106; but I did not explain by what means the bank itself was broken down, and Nicholas Biddle cent, broken-hearted to a premature grave. This I now proceed

Having borrowed money on an hypothecation of State bonds, the bank was compelled to pay an instalment of fifteen per cent to get a renewal, and this process was continued until the available means of the bank were exhausted. Then, those who had made the advances, came in and sold the hypothecated securities at so low fa rate that an intimate friend of Mr. Merrison told me in London, in 1843, that he had, that year, realized more than two and a half million of dollars by the increased value of the securities he had taken from the bank.

Do not understand me as charging that Mr-Morrison was guilty of enything improper for him to do, as a British capitalist. I am endeavoring to illustrate the effect of our system of commerce, and of the manner is which the Bank of England acts upon our currency. I am en-deavoring to show you that as ours is the weaker

part of the British system, the facilities for transferring specie from our banks to her vaults, which our system gives, will deceaseful anable the Bank of England to obtain builton from a chesper than it can be obtained elsewhere; and that the inevitable consequence of our dependence on breight capital will be to enable foreign bankers, through the sheet of the Bank of England, and our system of low ad valorem duties, to transfer to us the ruinous effects of whatever may for a time derange the financial condition of the Bank of England.

Let me not be understood as carting consure on the foreign bankers or on the Bank of England, fer it is their duty to protect the value of European securities, and we must expect them to avail themselves of the power which our system gives them to protect themselves at our expense. I would apply to them, as I would apply to you and your compatriots, the language of inspiration, which says that "He who provideth not for his own household is devoid of faith, and worse than an infidel;" and I would show to you that, instead of so regulating our commerce with foreign nations as to protect our currency, the effect of a sudden demand for bullion in the bank of England is to compel merchants and manufacturers to rates money by a sacrifice of their merchandise. Do you suppose that any B. litah merchant or menufacturer with sell his goods in that market at a sacrifice, when he can, in less than thirty days, send them to New York, sell them at suction, and obtain the proceeds in specie! If he sells in England, he will destroy his own credit, and affect injuriously the price of such merchandise; whereas, by sending them to New York, he can obtain from London bankers much the arger part of the value of the invoice, and by importing the proceeds in specie, he will recruit the bullion in the Bank of England, and thus relieve the money market.

The effect, nowever, of this operation will be to inflict ruin on the honest American merchants and

money market.

The effect, however, of this operation will be to inflict ruin on the honest American merchants and manufacturers, and, by contracting the currency, depreciate the value of our property; for, if a British manufacturer finds it necessary, under such circumstances, to sead merchandies to New York, to be sold at a sacrifice, he knows what articles are suited to this market, and by duplicating the orders which he has received in the registar course of trade, he is enabled to forestal the American merchant, who finds goods of the samestyle and pattern, coming from the same manufacturer, sold at auction at a rate greatly below the price that he has paid for them in England. Is it just or right to charge that he has overtraded? or that his importations led to a contraction of the currency? Yet such is the fashionable explanation of a monetary crisis. Such is the effect on the merchant. The effect on the manufacturer is no less unjust, nor is it less ruinous. The manufacturer is no less unjust, nor is it less ruinous. The manufacturer must fail whe cannot sell. How can be sell if the Bank of England is permitted to compel the British manufacturer to send his goods to New York, and sell them in England at the same price would rain, not only him who is thus compelled to sell, but greatly to injure all others who are engaged in producing the like articles.

Is it wise to permit the Bank of England to recruit her builton from the vaults of our banks, when England refines to permit us to recruit our builton from her valit? Here, again, I refer you to the fact that the value of the property of a commercial nation is as thirty to one of its currency; and you will see that in addition to the injustice done to the honest merchant and manufacturer, to whom it brings ruin, the loss to the community, in the depreciation of property, is as thurty to one of the corporation of the currency. And permit me to remind you that the contraction will be in the ratio of the export of specie, which must be much greater than the

of taxation, represented by their public debt, and the republicanism of the New World and our system of progress, represented by our railroads as the basis of credit; and the purpose of these letters is to con-vince you and the South that it is in the power of vince you and the South that it is in the power of the American Congress to so "regulate" our commerce as to "regulate" the "value" of our money, and thus give such strength to our system as to place it beyond the contingencies which sow produce periodical expansions and contractions, deranging the value of property and changing most unjustly the relations between debtor and creditor. Of this I will speak in another letter. Your sincere friend,

DUFF GREEN.

justly the relations between debtor and creditor. Of this I will speak in another lotter. Your sincere friend,

Wikeff-Greeley-Barnum.

[From the Savanuah Republican, Feb. 10.]

These three chevallers—sa unlike in some respects as a Hottentot, a Camanche, and a Casack of the Don, and yet with scarcely a shade of difference in other particulars, as in their mutual desire to operate upon public creduity—shees three notorious adventures in literature, have each written a book. That by Wikoff is entitled "My Courselip and its Comequences," the second is known as the "Life of Horace Greeley, Editor of the New York Tribune;" the third bears the more dignified and imposing title of "The Autoblography of P. T. Barnum Esq." Greeley's book is flat and stale, abounding in his social and political vagaries; Barnum's is excessively vulgar—the worst of his bumbugs; but Wikoff's courtebip is piquant, romantic, and rion in the esprices of lovers. Whatever may be said of the propriety of his conduct as a lover, or of the publication of the coquetries which he and his fair imamorata played off upon each other, it cannot be denied that his book is well written, and as full of romantis interest as any novel which the press has thown upon Japonicadom for many montas.

Times, however, have come to a pretty pass when three such soldlers of fortune are allowed to occupy coaspicuous positious in the reaks of literature. We were wont to believe, in our earlier days, that it required much previous study and a high order of talent to write a book. Mensal disapline, extensive reading, affluence of language and ideas, and vigorous intelliect, were necessary, seconding to our vulgar notions, to authorize one to undertake to instruct his fellows. The ancient classic writers, whose thoughts, like golden sands, have been washed down to us by the astream of time, made this preparation and possessed this authority. Se did Shakepeare, the incomparable; so did Johnson, Swift, Addison, Pope, Fielding, Sterne, Barke, the anthor of Junius, Scott, and

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March is perhaps the best number ever issued. In point of illustrations it certainly is so. Some of the illustrations to Headley's narrative of Strain's journey across the Ishmus are among the best, if not the best, wood cuts ever published in this country. We regret to say that the narrative is not in keeping with them. It is not up to the Harper level in point of finish; and though the subject is intensely interesting, the story is much distigured by Mr. Headley's goodnatured, but clumsy, attempts to show Strain in the best light possible, and to decry the natives who accompanied him. The paper on Artillery and that on Rattlesnakes are both excellent; and have already been perused by nine-tenths of the reading public in the United States. The second number of the European Dynasties follows; the Bourbous of Spain being the subject. Thackeray's Newsomes mproves as it go on; and bids fair to justify Blackwood's judgment upon it, viz., that it is the best work that has issued from his pen. Baby Bloom, an interesting, if not an original little story, completes, we believe, the list of home-made matter. The Editor's Table is less objectionable than that of last month; though hardly as popular as might be wished. Finally, a series of excellent carricatures by Dopler, on the Police, completes the

PUTNAM's MONTHLY has been excelled by some of its predecessors. It contains, however, some ex-cellent articles. Herman Melville has brought his "Israel Potter" to a close. It terminates gloomily. Old Israel returns to his home in Massachusetts and finds a man ploughing where his old cottage stood, and hears that all his folk have "gone West." Judging from matters hastily read, Israel Potter would appear to be the best of Herman Melville's novels. The review of Charles Dickens is able and appreciative. The last "Conversation with Miss Chester" is good as the first. But the serious articles-which are very numerous in this number-are rather weak and appear to have been written on the contract system, the subject being dictated by the publisher before hand, and the quantity rather than the quality of the papers being the main point regarded. The editorial notes maintain their reputation: unquestionably the safest and most reliable literary tribunal in the country. A little more severity in the choice of contributions, and a closer consultation of the popular taste in their subject and handling, would ensure to Putnam's Monthly the support

RUSSELVILLE, 
Jefferson co., Tenn., Feb. 23, 1855.

Population and Progress of Russelville-Produce of the Country, and Prospects of Settlers-Emi grants not to be over-sanguine-Churches and Schools-The Ague and Chills-A Promising People-Industrious Persons Wanted, &c.

The population of this village (the terms town and village are synonymous in this country) is quite small in a numerical sense—though we have every reason to anticipate an early and rapid growth The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad will pass through its suburbs. The grading of the track is now nearly completed, and the cars will be running in a few months. This, too, I am credibly informed, will be the point at which junction and intersection of other and important roads will connect with the great line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which are now in contemplation-some, indeed actually in progress.

This neighborhood is probably one of the heaviest

producing districts in the State, lying at an internediate distance between the Halston and Chuckey rivers, which at this point run within about eight miles of each other. I am acquainted with many persons who reside in this place and immediate vicinity who, a few years ago, were in comparatively ndigent circumstances, who are now worth from \$10,-000 to \$30,000. Bankruptcy is as rare here as it s common in our large cities. The accumulation of property is frequently slow, but not the less certain. True, much depends upon the individual as well as he place. I believe there is no man pessessed of sobriety, industry and perseverance, who may not n this section of country eventually succeed well, be his business what it may, and make an easy competency. Nor will the diligent and enterprising want for kind encouragement in their early efforts.

A gentleman with whom I conversed the other day, in regard to the prospects of the town, informed me that he would give a site, covering an acre of ground, to any enterprising young man who would establish upon it a foundry or erect buildings for manufacturing purposes. He is a merchant and large landed proprietor. I have no houses or lands for sale, no merchandise to dispose of, but am free to admit a natural interest in the growth and properity of my country. As I mentioned in my former communication, other motives, at that time spoken of, suggested the correspondence.

I should exceedingly regret being, though unwillingly, the cause of raising the expectations of any one so high as to occasion them disappointment in any respect, after they have journeyed so far as from New York or New Jersey to this place in search of a home. Those who should establish a business of any kind would necessarily look as much to the surrounding country for patrons as to the inhabitants of the town.

We have no proud domes-no glittering steeples -no gorgeous palaces-no gilded saloons. Let-ters of inquiry have requested some information ters of inquiry have requested some infermation in regard to the number of churches, &c., in this place. There is one church building belonging to the Methodist denomination in rather a dilapidated condition, but a new church elifice will be built the enaming summer. The Presbyterians have a large brick edifice a short distance from the town, and the Eaptists more than one in the neighborhood; many of our neighboring towns have many excellent church buildings, and bank and court houses, that reflect credit upon the taste of the architects, and exhibit a munificent spirit in the counties and institutions that caused their construction.

I can enumerate four grist mills and five saw mills (yet steam mills would do well) within two or three miles of this place, and many more within twice that distance. Building material may be found in ample abundance—in fact, raw material oj almost any kind.

East Tennessee has been termed the garden spot of America, and I think she will justly be entitled to that distinction when the network of railroads and river navigation, now in progress and coatemplation, shall have fully developed her immense resources. It is a significant fact that during the last season, though the most dry—or to use the expression of our farmers, the "worst crop year" within their memory—a surplus, and a large one too, was raised. Though unprecedented within the memory of our oldest citizens as a bad year for grain, thou sands of bushels of wheat and flour have been and are to be exported from this vicinity for foreign markets.

The fertility of soil, the "excellence of water, in regard to the number of churches, &c., in this

or our oldest citizens as a bad year for grain, thousands of bushels of wheat and floor have been and are to be exported from this vicinity for foreign markets.

The fertility of soil, the 'excellence of water, which bubbles out as clear as crystal from ten thousand natural springs on the frowning mountain side, or in the green valley—the healthfulness of climate, the intelligence of citizens posseased by East Tennessee—is my humble opinion, are unsurpassed by any section of country I have seen, and I have travelled through more than balf the States.

One objection that apportains to most new countries in the Scuthwest, and which the emigrant dreads more than the wild beast or the more savage red man he encounters in the forests farther West, does not prevail here; I alliede to that great but insidious fee of the Western pioneer, known generally in common parlance as "shaking ague," or "chills and fever." Some years ago, when the margias of the beautiful streams which meander through our lovely land were imperfectly drained and badly cultivated, a severe but not very 'fatal form of intermittent fever did occur in some sections of the country, particularly along the borders of the Chuckey, but chills are a rare disease now, even many miles from our neighborhood.

We have no colossal buildings of marble or of granite—no mercantile palace like Stewart's—no Bafnum—no Ned Forrest nor N. P. Willia—a Burton or a Christy—but the material to make them all, save Hyer; though we have a land of plenty, literally flowing with milk and honey, and where the grape may be cultivated with eminent success, as has been proved by actual experiment.

The industrious mechanic or energetic capitalist will find few countries possessing equal advantages, and will be cordially welcomed should he cast his lot among us, where land and all other things are now cheap, but must necessarily chance rapidly in value.

Steambeat Building in the United States, a the West.

A late number of the Cincinnati Railroad Record contains an interesting table in relation to steam boat building in the United States, and particularly in the West. Annexed is a table showing the number of statemen built in fire measuring the statement of th

In Pittsburg	the								н	m	u
In Wheeling			•		•••		1	•	•		ŝ
In Cincinnati								ľ		8	ú
In Louisville											
In Nashville								Ō		U	3
In St. Louis											
In Chicago											
In Mackinaw											
In Detroit		 	 								3
In Toledo											
In Sandusky		 	 								
In Cleveland		 	 			 					2
										_	
Aggregate		 	 	45.			٠.			. (	S

tonnage of steamboats at any one time, but in 1851 it was stated by Secretary Corwin as follows:

Total steamers.

731
Total tonnage.

194,342
The increase since 1851 has of course been most The increase since 1851 has of course been most decided, and it is estimated at about 400 beats. Deducting 240 as having been worn out and destroyed, and we have an increase of 160, or an aggregate of something like 900. In 1852 the steam tonange of the several Western ports ranged as follows, viz.:—

		Lon
 		16.9
		7.20
 		24.70
 		15.2
		3.60
		32.00
 		51
		1.0
 		1,80
		1.80
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In the basin of the lakes. 53,100

The human movement by steamboats for 1851, was also reported by Secretary Corwin. Excluding ferry boats and all modes of transportation except steamboats, the following is the result of the principal Western towns:—

Persons. 
 Pittaburg...
 Persons.

 Wheeling.
 428,746

 Wheeling.
 139,170

 Cincinnati.
 270,798

 Louis ville.
 120,000

 Nashville.
 24,340

 St. Louis.
 367,798

 Chicago.
 85,800

 Detroit.
 359,430

 Toledo.
 31,842

 Sandusky.
 2,190

 Cleveland.
 41,212

 Buffalo.
 171,557

More than two millions of persons were, in 1851, moved by steamboats on the waters of the west, exclusive of the Lower Mississippi. The number is much greater new.

clusive of the Lower Mississippi. The number is much greater new.

The commerce of the Mississippi outlet, both ways, is equal to one hundred and fifty millions. The commerce of the Ohio valley in steamboats is equal to eighty millions; and the commerce of the lakes west of Buffalo is equal to two hundred millions. Of the lake commerce, probably not one-half is done in steamboats. Altogether, we may safely estimate the value of commerce carried on in Western steamboats at full three hundred and thirty millions! Thus we have of seamboat commerce in the West, eight hundred steamboats, of nearly two hundred thousand tons, traversing thirty thousand miles of coast, and moving a commerce valued at three hundred and thirty millions of dallors.

OPENING OF A SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE MIS

Opening of a Suspension Bailde over the Missispert.—On the 30th uit, the citizens of St. Anthony and Minneapolis (Minnesota) celebrated the opening of a wire suspension bridge over the Mississippi river at that place, by a procession, firing cannon, and public dinner. There were sixty sleighs in the procession, and they passed over the new roadway twice, amid the cheers of the multitude. The Minnesota Democrat says:—

Although the Mississippi in its course between Minnesota and the Gulf laves the bank of nine properous and mighty States, yet to a Territory of the Union, almost without capital, but certainly not without energy, perseverance and mechanical skill, appertains the honor of first "bridging" this noble stream with a magnificent structure, equalling in beauty, strength and durability any suspension bridge in the country. The work consists of a wire suspension bridge of one span of 630 feet, and seventeen feet width of roadway, connecting the western bank of the Mississippi river with Nicollett island, about 100 yards above the first break of its waters into rapids above the falls. The roadway of the bridge is laid with white pine plank, spiked longitudinally, and breaking joints with the floor beams. In order to diminish the vibratory motion in this platform, a truss is placed on either side, consisting of heavy pieces of timber. The roadway is supported by the cable with suspending cables, made into skeins of such length as to correspond with the curvature of the main cables. The suspenders consist each of sixteen strands No. 10 hard drawn wire. The skeins are fastened under the beams by a small casting. The main cables—two on each side of the bridge—have the same vertical deflection; they are composed of two thousand strands No. 10 hard drawn wire. The cables are closely wrapped their entire length with No. 15 annealed wire. All of the wire is prepared to resist corrosion, by being immersed in linseed oil at about half its bolling temperature. The cables are closely wrapped their entire length with N closely wrapped their entire length with No. 15 annealed wire. All of the wire is prepared to resist corrosion, by being immersed in linseed oil at about half its boiling temperature. The cables are supported by wooden towers, built in the most durable manner, the timbers of which they are constructed being held together by heavy castings. The masonry upon which the towers rest is fitten feet in height. The lower part of the towers are designed to serve as toll-houses. The anchorage for the cables is obtained by drilling through a structure of limestone rocks ten feet in thickness, and passing links of one and a half inch square iron through them, into cast iron plates, weighing in the aggregate some six tons. To the upper series of links passing through the rocks, mere will be placed a bar of three inch round iron, and this retains in position a second series of links, and a third series is in like manner attached to these. To these the thimbles of the cables will be connected. All of this iron is embedded in cement. The whole weight of the material suspended, exclusive of cables, is 183,130 pounds—the greatest load which can be brought upon the platform, the architect assumes at thirty four horse coaches, weighing 246,000 pounds—thus the weight of all the suspended matter, exclusive of the main cables, would be 427,120 pounds. The general appearance of the bridge is light, graceful, and in the highest degree ornaments.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. In an editorial article of yesterday's paper, concerning

he ridiculous proceedings at Hayti, you say:-"It will be seen by the speech of the Abbé Moussa, that Pope Pius IX. regards the Emperor, Faustin, as one of his most devoted and best beloved sons. We can well believe it," &c. Allow me to remind you that not more than a year

ago Pius IX., in a solemn allocation in Rome declare the Haytien government to be in a state of schism, and was not to be considered as part of the Catholic world But Soulouque is too cunning to let the fact be known to the blacks. As they still retain some shadow of faith,

But Soulouque is too cunning to let the fact be known to the blacks. As they still retain some shadow of faith, the mock Emperor endeavors to persuade them that he is on the best of terms with the Sovereign Pontiff. This duplicity on the part of the black Emperor explains how the bad priests, who have been expelled from their dioceses in France and in Spain, and who compose the Haytien clergy, never fail, in their speeches, to speak of the Pope's affectionale feelings towards Soulouque.

For thirty years the Holy See has been employing every means that conciliation and mildness could devise for the re-establishment of religion, together with morality, in Hayti. Thrice has the Holy Father sent apostolic delegates to negotiate concordates with the Emperor; but the negotiations have always failed, as the negroes will not modify their immoral laws regarding marriages. But Rome, who has already preferred to lose England, under Henry VIII., rather than compromise with the sanctity and unity of matrimony, is not to be found ready now to bend her principles to gratify the depraved inclinations of Soulouque's negroes. While disposing of this subject, I may be allowed to remark, that the United states show themselves more accommodating towards those who degrade the dignity with which woman has been invested by Christianity, and who seek to bring her back to the humiliating condition of Paganism or Monamedanism. The star spangled banner fleats over the Territory of Utah, and yet the federal government olerates the polygamy of the Mormons! Politics here being considered of greater importance than morality.

In 1863, Mossignor Vincent Spaccapietra, apostolic delegate, was sent by Pins IX. to Soulouque, with the view of bringing about the cessation of the schismatic condition of Hayti, but met with any legitimate power duty would tend to the reformation of their loose morals. This Frelate is now in Port an Epain, (Prinidad,) and in a letter he has done me the honor to write me, under date of the Pin of June, 1864, he says th

Carnival in New Orleans

(From New Orleans Crescent, Feb. 11.)

The greatest New Orleans Crescent, Feb. 11.]

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The greatest that of Mardi Gils city ealpred in years per vious was that of Mardi Gils case of ealpred or conspired in some way, to pay house to the great analyses of the year. Its glories have been dimmed—seened—tarnished in later days. The lights have gene conspired in some way, to pay house to the great analyses of the year. It is glories have been dimmed—issend—tarnished in later days. The lights have gene contacted the seen of the great analyses of the contact of the great analyses of the great

accommodate the throng or mass.

that besieged it.

Armory Hall rejoiced, also, in the crowd of masks and fancy dresses—in beautiful women and gentlemen—elegantly gotten up. The music was provided by Hoeffner, and the "tripping on the light fantastic toe" surpassed that at all other assemblages in cantinuity and assiduity. We met there many we had previously met at the Odd Fellows', Orleans or St. Charles.

passed that at all other assemblages in cantinuity and assiduity. We met there many we had previously met at the Odd Fellows', Orleans or St. Charles, Our female Hariequin reclaimed a brotherly recognition, and blue eyes over a white dress gave us a farswell smile. There were the congregated nationalities of the world, the reunited peoples of seventeen centuries, whirling themselves around and around, polking, waltzing and miscellaneously jumping up and down.

The ball at the Masonic Hall was not so large as some of the others, and gave more room for the exertions of the disciples of Terpeishore. The lights and all the arrangements were very complete, and those present evidently intended that carnival should pass out with the highest obsequies. There was a constant change of those present—an influx and efflux from other balls. Dresses that one lady wore elsewhere rebloomed here on another, and the decyphering of individuals became an impossibility.

Union Hall, in the Fourth district, winds up our history of Mardi Gras. We had anticipated a small gathering here, but it was nowhere an evening of small things. The world, with his wife and family, came out to make mirth, merriment, and give merriment zest. Union Hall was crowded like all others, and, as at all the others, youth and beauty whirled around the room to the prompting of music. There were fancy characters and fancy coutmes; fancy dresses and fancy dances. There were many from Lafayette, many from the regions of the First district, and some few from below Canal street. When the ball broke up, daylight may be able to tell—we cannot.

Thus observed, Shrove Tuesday ended. Its advent was

When the ball broke up, daylight may be able to tell-we cannot.

Thus observed, Shrove Tnesday ended. Its advent was halled with more mummeries in the streots than for many years past; with more flourings and poltings, more crowds and amusements. Its demise was worthy of its initiation, and its funeral ceremonies had all the youth, gaiety and loveliness of the city in attendance. We could desire that if such things are its attendants, Mardi Gras might last all the year.

Late News from Texas.

A letter to the Galveston News, dated Fairfield, Feb.

A letter to the converse.

A letter to the varies.

On the evening of the 5th inst., in the county of Navarro, as I am informed, Wm. M. Love and a Dr. Anderson met in the road at or near twilight. Anderson shot at Love without effect. Love fired at Anderson, and

varro, as I am informed, Wm. M. Love and a Dr. Anderson met in the road at or near twilight. Anderson shot at love without effect. Love fired at Anderson, and killed him.

A great disturbance is now going on in that county, which is likely to be very serious. I forbear comment. We have by this arrival accounts of more Indian foreas. A letter to the San Antonio Theon, dated Fradericksburg, Feb. 7, sayr.

The Indians in this section have committed some of the mort caring, unheard-of ravages in our frontier history. On the first day of the present month a party came to Mr. J. E. Doss's stook rancho, about twenty miles went of this place, and out of mere wanton cruelty killed fifty or sixty head of fine fat cattle, left them or many of them lying not touched by sught save the fatal arrow which had caused their death. Besides this, they have stolen every horse and mule upon which they could lay their hands, in every direction; and then, as if not satisfied with thus destroying the hard earned property of the peaceable, in materious farmers, they determined to proceed a step further and imbrue their hands in human gore; being resolved, as it seemed, to sacertain whether or not there were any among ns who would venture to turn out and chastise them, as they so richly deserved.

They accordingly, on last Saturday, the 2d instant, came upon a German of the name of Ferch, in the woods, whither he had gone to work, and murdered him in the most horrible manner, having shot him literally full of their accursed arrows; and after stripping him of every article of clothing of any value, they concealed hie body in a small thicket, took his horse and set ent again to seek for other victims! Not long did they have to search until they found another osportunity of resing their hellish matise. On Montay, the 5th, a Mr. Thomas Neel, an aged man, the head and sele depastence of a numerous family, was on his way from Predericksburg, whether he had gose to procure sems anceasaries of life, and when about seven or eight maker from them